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Daily, Sunday included, one month, 50 cents.
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GIVE RIGHT TO WORK

Children Throng Franklin School Building.

NEW PERMITS ARE ISSUED

Fine Little One Fails to Gain Permission Because of Frailty.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED APPLY

Mother Complains of Requirements of Child-Labor Law Which Kept Her Busy All Day.

If your newspaper was late in being delivered today, if the bootblack stand you usually patronize was deserted this morning, or if the cash boy where you hunted bargains today was not in evidence, it is probably because he has spent the day at the Franklin School building getting a permit to ply those trades as a bread winner.

Under the new child labor law every boy or girl under sixteen years old must get a permit from the superintendent of schools to be allowed to work. R. O. Wilmarth, a clerk and notary public at school headquarters, has been detailed by the superintendent to issue the permits.

Today the issue began. During the morning about 100 boys were passed.

Early at the School.

The basement of the Franklin School and the alley adjoining have been given up to the business of issuing these permits. As each boy must be accompanied by his parents or guardian, there was a large number of parents on hand at 10 o'clock this morning.

The grown-ups were allowed seats in the different rooms of the basement. Three policemen tried to keep the boys in line in the alley adjoining. There have been about fifty youngsters waiting all day, new ones coming as fast as others are supplied with the necessary permits.

As each boy is presented to the license clerk he is required to produce a certificate of his birth and a certificate showing he has been at school at least 120 days during the past year. After he has shown these he can be permitted to go over to the medical inspector for examination as to his physical ability to do the work he wants to do.

If the medical inspector finds the boy all right, he is then given a permit to sell papers, black boots and shoes or do other things. But this is a bridge yet to be crossed.

Requirements for Indoor Work.

If the youngster desires to work in a store or indoors, he must also get the approval of the judge of the juvenile court. This necessitates a trip to the juvenile court and a return to the Franklin School building.

Others spent one day in seeing the teacher and supervising principal of her boy and getting from them a certificate showing the boy has attended school regularly during the past year. She visited the Franklin School building this morning, went to see Judge De Lacy at the juvenile court, returned to the Franklin School building and was told she must return about July 15 to get a badge for her son if he is to sell papers.

He ought to get about \$20 a week salary after passing all these examinations," he commented.

"Two out of the 200 who applied today for permits were refused," he commented.

One youngster desired to work in a basement manufacturing trunks. He was found to be frail and not fit for the work.

Law Operative Within Week.

Within the next week the law will be in active operation. In the meantime the two members of the metropolitan police force who are to act as inspectors to enforce the law will be selected and all the other preparatory arrangements in connection with the law will have been completed.

The superintendent of public schools, who is named in the act to certify as to the ages of the children and to their mental condition, has prepared a printed form of certificate and the blank forms of application to the judge of the juvenile court to be furnished by that officer, will be ready in a few days.

The blank forms showing the hours of work and the kind of work, to be posted by employers in every room where minors under sixteen years of age are employed, will be ready for distribution by Dr. William Tindall, secretary to the board of commissioners, in five or six days.

Preparatory to putting this important law into active operation the Commission had Dr. Tindall make a careful and detailed analysis of the law bringing out the strong and important points of it, and its analysis is to be printed in book form and is to be used by the Commission and the courts in connection with the enforcement of the law.

Copies will also be mailed to employers of minors or other persons upon request.

FAMOUS OREGON LAND CASE.

Onaparte's Assistant to Institute Suit at Portland Today.

PORTLAND, Oreg., June 30.—B. D. Townsend, special assistant to the attorney general, will arrive here today, to institute suit against the Oregon and California Railroad Company in the famous land grant case.

Townsend visited Oregon over a year ago and gathered important evidence pertaining to the case which he gave to Attorney General Bonaparte.

FIRM AS TO PLATFORM

On Other Points Bryan Disposed to Be Conciliatory.

CONSERVATIVES WELCOMED

Willing to Give the East Second Place on the Ticket.

WILL NOT TRY TO DICTATE

Favors Tom Johnson or Pettigrew for Democratic National Committee.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

DENVER, June 30.—This is a curious political game the Bryan men are playing out here. Down in "Ole Virginny" the colored folk would call it "trying to tote water on both shoulders." The Bryan managers are exerting every effort to conciliate the eastern democrats in the coming democratic convention and to harmonize with the old gold wing of the party, while at the same time they are determined to stand for a platform of the most radical character.

They are giving the glad hand of welcome to the conservatives, hinting that they would be delighted to have the east represented on the ticket. "Name your man," they practically say, with the reservation that his name must not be Johnson, and start out by suggesting that conservative among conservatives, Judge Gray of Delaware. Whether this is a bluff or not, since it is a reasonable surety that Judge Gray would not in a thousand years trail along as the tail to the Bryan kite, is a question. But, with great seriousness, they mean it.

Mr. Bryan himself is more than willing to give a cordial welcome to the eastern conservatives. I have never seen him in such conciliatory mood. All of his lieutenants are the same way. They do say that the remarkable demonstration paid by the country to Mr. Cleveland was a pointer to the Bryanites. However that may be, the fact remains that the faction which has been the driving force of the Bryan movement is not at all hostile to the incoming conservatives.

But when it comes to taking a conservative platform, that's a horse of another color. Mr. Bryan intends to control that committee on resolutions, if possible, and to report from it his radical platform. The argument of the Bryanites is this: "The east cannot elect a ticket; it must be done by the west. Then why should we go against the sentiment of the people who are to furnish the electoral votes to please a minority of states that are mostly republicans, and where we have only a fighting chance? Give them a look-in, of course, but don't yield to them."

That is the attitude of the Bryan men in the coming convention. It will be opposed by the conservatives, who will say that since Mr. Bryan gets the big prize he might as well give the consolation prize to the conservatives. Watch 'em fight it out in the resolutions committee and perhaps on the floor of the convention—it will be great fun.

Alton B. Parker, Boss Murphy of Tammany, Col. "Jim" Gufty of Pennsylvania and other conservatives are rallying westward as fast as steam cars can carry them to plead the cause of the anti-radical platform. They will drop off at Lincoln to call on Mr. Bryan.

Then, in the mind's eye, toiling up the hill to Fairview, where on the porch sits the "erless" with that inscrutable smile on his face, one mouth and the set jaw, listening immovably, while they plead, every prairie wind that blows around the house bringing to his ears the deep rumble of radicalism that is sweeping through this section.

The impression is gaining ground here that it may be possible to stack the resolutions committee against the Gompers anti-union plank. Every effort will be made to do that, but it is too early to tell. The resolutions committee is still in the air, and the situation would arise in that event and be put up strong to Mr. Bryan.

Demand of Candidates.

It has been quite the fashion in recent years for democratic nominees, if they did not like the platform, to object and say they wouldn't run. Mr. Bryan did that at Kansas City in 1906. He sent word to the convention that he did not intend to endorse the action of the committee on resolutions, which had reaffirmed the 1896 platform by one vote. He would not go on the platform, and he would not endorse the delegates, for David B. Hill was there ready to take the nomination, but Boss Croker squeaked Mr. Hill.

Then in 1908 Mr. Bryan, Alton B. Parker went up in the air on the money plank and threatened to push away the proffered crown until he was reassured that the resolutions committee would not do anything and was put in only for form's sake, and all that sort of thing.

The question is now asked: Will Mr. Bryan, in case the resolutions committee should reject his Gompers plank, threaten the convention with his refusal to run? Some democrats are anxious to take him by the collar and demand that he will have to do so in order to be consistent.

He has made all kinds of ridicule of the republican anti-union plank, as being a weak and hypocritical declaration, and these democrats cannot see how he can accept a plank for his platform that takes him in the interest of the republicans.

He should send a ringing protest to the convention against conservatism. It would undoubtedly find ready echo in many bosoms.

Vice-Presidential Material.

The vice-presidency continues to be a matter of gossip and speculation, with the probabilities that it will not be determined until the last day of the convention. There is plenty of material in the field. Here is the list, to date:

Mr. Martin W. Heister of New York, Ex-Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts, Archibald McNeil, a successful business man of Bridgeport, Conn., and one of the first men in connection with the Nebraska case in 1890; Judge Markan J. O'Brien, Lieut. Gov. Chanler, Representative Francis Burton Harrison and Charles A. Towne of New York, Judge Gray of Delaware, concerning whom it may be said, in passing, that his boomers stopping in Lincoln announced that he would be nominated for the presidency and would not consider the vice-presidency. John W. Kern and H. F. Shively of Indiana, Representative Ollie James of Kentucky, and ardent Bryan men in that state; Representative Henry T. Rainey and John Mitchell of Illinois—Mitchell has announced himself as unalterably opposed to taking any political nomination, but the talk concerning him among labor men will not down; Gov. Folk of Missouri and Gov. Johnson of Minnesota.

Some of those named are objectionable to Mr. Bryan. He does not want Chanler or Harrison of New York; he is dead set against Francis of Missouri; he is opposed to Johnson of Minnesota, but may have to take him in the interest of harmony, after all. He is entirely favorable to Charles A. Towne, if Mr. Towne can get the back-

The Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1908—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.



WILL SERVE IN PHILIPPINES

PRESIDENT APPOINTS VICE GOVERNOR AND OTHERS.

Names Secretary of Finance and Justice and Two Members of the Commission.

The bureau of insular affairs of the War Department today announced the following appointments by the President:

To be vice governor of the Philippine Islands, W. Cameron Forbes of Massachusetts.

To be a member of the Philippine commission and secretary of finance and justice of the Philippine Islands, Gregorio Araneta of Manila.

To be members of the Philippine commission, Newton W. Gilbert of Indiana and Rafael Palma, a native of the Philippines.

Mr. Forbes, who was born in Milton, Mass., in 1870, is a grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson and a jurist of marked ability. After graduating from Harvard in 1892 he engaged in business and had unusual experience in reorganizing electric light and traction companies and putting them on a paying basis. A man of his qualifications was needed on the Philippine commission as secretary of commerce and justice.

Mr. Gilbert, who was born in Ohio in 1862, is a citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was formerly engaged in the practice of law in Manila.

Gregorio Araneta, a native of the Philippine Islands, is a jurist of marked ability and has been in the service of his government since 1890.

Judge Gilbert, who was born in Ohio in 1862, is a citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was formerly engaged in the practice of law in Manila.

Senator Rafael Palma is a native of Manila and a graduate of the University of Santo Tomas in that city. Until his election to the Philippine assembly, in 1903, he was a member of the Philippine bar and was actively engaged in the practice of law in Manila.

TO ADOPT NEW SYSTEM.

General Land Office Will Follow Modern Procedure.

The antiquated methods of keeping records relating to public lands, many of which have been in vogue since the general land office was first organized nearly 100 years ago, are to be superseded by the most approved modern business system.

When the changes go into effect the district land offices and the general land office in Washington will be able to identify any application or entry more readily than under the old system. All persons tendering money to the receivers at the land offices will in the future be given a receipt for such money. Each district land office is to be furnished with modern office supplies.

CHILDREN SAW SHOOTING.

Tragedy in New York Italian's Home—Police Seek Murderer.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Police today are seeking Mrs. Catherine Mancuso, charged with the shooting of her husband.

The present bishop, who is seventy-four years old, married Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven Clark, his second wife, in 1902.

NAVY YARD FORCE NOT CUT.

No More Discharges and Probably Augmented in August.

All apprehensions of dismissal from the force of mechanics at the Washington navy yard were allayed today, the ending of the fiscal year, when the statement was made that the force will suffer no diminution.

The appropriation for guns for the new battleships becomes available tomorrow. Some time will elapse, it is said, before the work on the cannon will begin at the gun factory here. It will be necessary to await the arrival of the castings from the steel mills.

It was predicted that it may be necessary to increase the present force in August or September, when the work on the battleship guns is commenced.

LAST DAY IN OFFICE

Secretary Taft Occupied With Department Business.

CLEARING UP HIS DESK

Transfer to Be Made to Gov. Wright Tomorrow.

BIDS ON CEMENT FOR CANAL

Status of Affairs in Panama and Cuba Considered—Mexican Trouble Also Taken Up.

This was William Howard Taft's last day as Secretary of War. After many years of distinguished services to his government as a justice of the United States courts, as governor general of the Philippine Islands, as Secretary of War and as the special representative of the government on several delicate and important diplomatic missions, he will relinquish tonight the performance, for a time at least, of duties as an official of the United States.

The formal transfer of the War Department from the administration of Secretary Taft to that of Secretary Luke E. Wright, his successor, will not take place until tomorrow; but the work of the department will be brought up to date by Mr. Taft before he leaves his desk this evening, and Secretary Wright will enter upon his new duties tomorrow with substantially a clean slate. The last duty to be performed by Secretary Taft will be the formal presentation of his successor tomorrow morning to Assistant Secretary Oliver and to the bureau and division chiefs of the War Department. With his best wishes to Secretary Wright for his successful administration of the great department, the affairs of which he has been chosen to administer, Secretary Taft will become once more a private citizen. From that moment until the fateful day of the elections next November he will devote himself assiduously to his campaign for the presidency of the United States.

Department Matters Considered.

Business rather than politics occupied the attention of Secretary Taft today. Numerous and complex questions awaited him when he reached his office in the War Department this morning, and he plunged into the work of disposing of them with characteristic energy. He announced early that he would leave, and he took time today to discuss purely political matters, as he desired to devote the entire day to the work of the department in connection with the transfer to Gov. Wright.

Immediately upon his arrival at his office, shortly after 10 o'clock, Secretary Taft sent for Gen. Edwards, chief of the bureau of military affairs, and took up with him and with Gov. Wright some matters concerning the status of affairs in Panama and Cuba. The information received by the Secretary as to the elections in Panama is very reassuring. Indications are now that, perhaps on account of the presence of a few well organized men in the government in the sending of marines to the Isthmus, no trouble at the general election will ensue.

The Attorney General said that he had had a pleasant chat with Gen. Wright and had told him the members of the cabinet would have to postpone his initiation into the next fall, but a part of the cabinet General, laughing, "I don't think the initiation will lose anything by its temporary postponement."

Cement for Canal Work.

Secretary Taft had a long conference with Col. Hodges, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, today regarding the cement to be used in the construction of the Panama Canal.

The California people, who were represented at the conference today by Mr. Freeman, urged that they be given a contract for the cement. The matter was thrashed out thoroughly by Secretary Taft and the other parties to the conference, including Gov. Wright, and it was decided that the California side could not be accepted because of the difference of about 20 cents per ton in cost. Secretary Taft expressed his regret that he was unable to award a part of the contract at least to California, but under the law and circumstances he was obliged to reject the bids.

Tomorrow Politics.

Mr. Taft will resume his political work tomorrow with conferences with Frank H. Hitchcock, the Washington manager of his preliminary campaign, and with Arthur I. Vorys, the manager of his Ohio campaign. These conferences will relate to the national chairmanship of the republican party, and they promise to have an important bearing upon the selection of the campaign director.

The likelihood is that when Mr. Taft leaves Washington on Friday for Hot Springs, Va., it will not be to return to the national capital until after the November elections, and in the event of election to the presidency, he may not return to Washington until two or three days before his inauguration on the 4th of next March.

By direction of the Secretary Fred W. Carpenter, his private secretary, today telegraphed to the members of the committee of the national committee, appointed to confer with Mr. Taft respecting the selection of a national chairman, that he would meet them at Hot Springs the 8th of July.

May Open Campaign in Ohio.

A Youngstown, Ohio, dispatch says: It is said here today that Secretary Taft has given his personal assurance to Representative Kennedy of this district that he will do all in his power to have the national and state republican campaign opening here some time between September 1 and 15. Representative Kennedy will go to Oyster Bay for the purpose of talking with President Roosevelt and endeavor to have him present for the occasion. It is also said Joseph Butler, Jr., president of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, has received letters from Representative Burton and Senator Foraker offering their support.

Weather.
Fair and cooler tonight
Wednesday fair.

REVOLT SOULELLED

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

American Troops Guarding the Texas Border.

INSURGENTS SCATTERED

Flee to Cover to Escape Capture by Mexican Armies.

UNITED STATES TAKES A HAND

Thorough Enforcement of Neutrality Laws—Military Ordered to Cooperate to Prevent Infraction.

With troops in readiness on both sides of the international border, the developments in the insurrectionary situation in northern Mexico are watched with the closest interest from Washington.

The official machinery of this government is co-operating to the fullest extent with the Diaz government. From this city the State Department, the War Department and the Department of Justice are working together in a common movement for the preservation of neutrality within United States domain.

Full instructions for the thorough enforcement of this policy are in effect. Infraction will be quickly met by the proper authorities.

Prompt acknowledgment has been made by Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, in command of the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, of the orders sent to him last night requiring the dispatch of a number of troops to Del Rio and other points in Texas to assist the civil authorities in enforcing a strict compliance with the neutrality laws, as to prevent any aid given Mexican revolutionists.

Cavalry Sent to Del Rio.

Word received from Gen. Myer is to the effect that he has determined to send four troops of cavalry to Del Rio. Two of these troops will be dispatched from Fort Clarke and the others from the maneuver camp at Leon Springs, Tex.

Mexico and the United States have an agreement whereby troops of either country may cross the boundary in pursuit of hostile Indians, which may serve as the basis for any steps that might be taken in conducting Mexico to capture the revolutionists.

Gen. Myer has been given a reasonably free hand in the matter, and will consult freely with the civil authorities of the national government as to the requirements at various places along the border in the event of a serious situation. At a place where there is an apparent necessity for them he will dispatch them at once.

The number to be sent to Del Rio, which appears from advices received in Washington to be a general center from which the revolutionaries are making the greatest amount of assistance, is left to the judgment of the department commander.

Del Rio Is Center.

The view of the officials here is that the main operations of the revolutionists appear to be centered largely in the state of Coahuila. As it borders Texas at Del Rio, it is in close proximity to several army stations from which the necessary troops can quickly be sent.

A determination to use the military in the enforcement of the neutrality laws was not reached by the President and the War Department until considerably after the close of office hours yesterday. At 9 o'clock last night when orders to Gen. Myer were dispatched from the adjutant general's office.

Officials of the administration present a speedy collection of troops to the United States. They base this prediction on their knowledge of previous uprisings against that government, and declare that the presence of a few well organized regular troops will soon dampen their ardor and scatter their bands.

In addition to the use of the military on the American side in stopping violations of the neutrality laws, they say, will materially assist in putting down the movement.

Sen. Godoy, the Mexican charge, who is keeping closely in touch with the situation, called at the State Department today.

Senator Godoy discussed with Acting Secretary of State Bacon, who has returned to Washington, the latest reports at hand regarding the troubles.

The Mexican embassy has received official notification that Ambassador Creel will come to Washington. No news is at hand as to the time when he will reach here. It is expected, however, he will start in the near future.

The state of Chihuahua, of which he is governor, is the most serious of the various disturbances have been reported. Mr. Creel's familiarity with local conditions, and his knowledge of the events in Mexico during the last few weeks is expected to be of service to his government here in giving full information concerning affairs of the revolution.

The State Department also has confirmation of Mr. Creel's coming.

American Ambassador Thompson at the City of Mexico is keeping the State Department daily advised of conditions as reported by the Mexican government, but his dispatches are withheld by the officials.

Troops on the March.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 30.—By order of the War Department, federal troops of the United States, under command of Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, have been ordered to proceed without delay to the Mexican border for the purpose of preserving the neutrality law between the United States and Mexico.

Practically all of the troops in the department are now at or on their way to Leon Springs, where the joint maneuvers are to be held, commencing July 2. The orders were forwarded and the troops will leave camp this morning.

Insurgents Take to Cover.

MONTREY, Mexico, June 30.—Troops of the 7th Regiment that left Matamoros Sunday in pursuit of the bandits who attacked that town encountered them yesterday, after several hours' pursuit.

No details of the fight have been received, although the bandits were defeated and scattered in several directions and will probably escape. They are well acquainted with the territory and the troops are not.

Reports received are that the entire Laguna district is tranquil.

A dispatch to the News from Torreon says: "The special correspondent of the News has just returned from a trip to Viesca with the 10th Regiment from Mexico City, composed of 350 men, under command of Brig. Gen. Juan N. Duran.

At the station of Galita information was received that a band of about 100 men had just passed through there, burning the bridge about a kilometer on the